JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSENERTE THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY. SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL-LOVER TO BOWRY THEATRE Bewery-ROSSO AND JOLIST-

NIBLO'S-POOR PILLINGEDY-THE TOODLES. NATIONAL THEATRE, Chathan street. WELLACE. AVERICAN MUSEUM - Afternoon - ADELD - SPECTI

WOOD'S MINSTREE, HARL, MA Broadway - Ermoni BUCKLEY'S OFERA MOUSE. 539 Broadway.-

MECHANICS HALL, No. 472 Broadway-Nucleo Min PRANCONI'S HIPT ODRONE, Madicon square.—Equate

New York, Pacaday, August 29, 1854.

I Media for Europe. NEW YORK WESTALD -- EDITION POR EUBOPE. The Canard wall steamship Arabia, Captain Judicha will leave Jers or City, to merrow, at 12 o'clock M., for

The mails will close in thin efty at half past 10 o'ck to the morning.

Liverpool.

The HERALD, (printed in French and English.) will b published at, buil past nine o'clock in the morning. Single popies in verppers, sixpense.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the Nyw Your Henaus will be received at the following

LIVERI OOL. . John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street. LONDON Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill. Wm. Themas & Co , No. 19 Catherine street

PARIS Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse The contents of the European edition of the HERAL will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week and to the hour of publication.

The News. LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW FIREMAN HALL.

Yesterday will long be remembered by the New York Fire Department, as the time of the laying of the corner stone of a Hall to be erected for their conwenien e. A full ac ount of the ceremonies will be sound in another column of this day's paper. Owing to the heat of the weather the turnout of the firemen was not as large as it otherwise would have been at shough the procession that formed was well worthy the occasion. An oration was delivered, and an interesting description of the new Hall read, both of which are included in the report. In a idition to hese we also publish a history of the Fire Depart ment Fund, not included in yesterday's ceremonies but especially prepared for the press. This has been compiled with a due regard to statistical informa tion, and will well repay perusal. The Treasury of the Department is shown to be in a healthy cond sion. The old veterans of the Department, those who have grown gray since the alarm of fire called them to the post of danger in defence of life and property, turned out in full force, and were appa rently much interested in the ceremonies of the

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

An harmonious democratic county meeting was held at Easton, Pa., vesterday, Strong resolutions were passed in favor of the national and State addetrations, and of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. The Governor of Kansas, A. H. Heeder, was present, and addressed the meeting.

The whigs and free soilers of Androscoggin

county, Me., met on the 18th inst., and made an manacessful attempt to form a coalition ticket. A Committee fof Conference formed a Union ticket which was agreed to by the whigs but repudiated by

The Native Americans of Philadelphia met in con vention yesterday, and nominated candidates for Recorder, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Prothonotary and Recorder.

A large meeting of democrats was held in Louis ville on the evening of the 18th inst., and resolutions expressing disapprobation of the Know Nothing organization were passed. APPAIRS IN BRAZIT.

We have received our files of the Correio Mercar all from Rio de Janeiro to the 29th of June. Nothing of interest has transbired since the date of previous VIGCETT ASSURE.

The ship Connectiont, Capt. Welch, arrived a this port last evening from Havre, on her passage mallpox broke out on board, and thirteen persons

Texas dates to the 12th inst. state that consider able dissatisfaction existed against Gen. Smith for not calling out the Rangers to defend the frontie from the depredations of the Indians. The Gov erner had determined to take the responsibility, and air companies would be mustered into service. The Anstin Times save that Messrs. Walker and Kins made the only legal bid for building the Pacific Bailroad through Texas.

Mr. Secretary Marcy has gone on a visit Berkeley Springs, Va.

The individual styling himself the "Ange Gabriel," it will be seen, has been arrested in Boo ton, and committed to prison on the charges of dis turbing a religious meeting and blowing his horn en Sunday. The people have become weary of the

prants of this man.

The deaths in Baltimore last week were 113, of which 71 were under 10 years of age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS. Common State brands of flour advanced yesterday 121 cents per bbl. Choice and extra brands were rather dull, without change in quotations. Indian corn advanced le. a 2c. per bushet. Good re-Southern new wheat sold at 176c. a 187c., and new Bouthern white ditto at 205c. Rye was held at 120c. Cotton was firm at the quotations given in another solumn, with light sales. Whisky again sold at c. Pork closed firm, with moderate transactions and prime lard again sold at 11c.

A CONTRAST FOR FARMERS.-Last year, the crops on the continent of Europe failed on every side. Famine stared France, Germany and Italy in the face. We were growing unheard-of quantities of wheat and grain; and, between the farmers and the merchants we must have made on the year's crops full two hundred per cent profit. Now the case is reversed. The show of fall wheat on the Continent is good, though the constant rains have injured some of the finer qualities; and the price of breadstuffs is falling rapidly at Paris. Here on the contrary the continued drought is destroying the harvest Unless we have heavy falls of rain within a very short time, acres of wheat by the million will be dried up. It would be singular if we should have no surplus, and France should again export large quantities of grain.

The Whig Party, North and Souty- The Northern Wit gs aboutionize !- South

Ter olut on of te M sac us ats Whig State Conven ion recently h ld in Boston, and the signific nt roceedings of he Anti- laver Coalition Convention which was held on the same da at S ratoga Spri gs, satisfar sorily esta li h n our udgmen , t e inture , solicy of the whi ary or al the Northern States in ref rence t the via que on of Southern slavery. The N th ra wh g ra ty is Sewardized abolitionize, and, haring cast all compromis s to he w nds, it is ... kdly throwing itself orwa a as le ma, n army in the new and general crusade reserved upon again t the South. In one word, he Northern whig party is benceforth the great anti-slavery party of the

The leading o ators at the Massachusetts Whig Convention w re right. No new organization for the whigs in the Northe n States is required to "enable them to make head against the agare-sions of the slave power," as they call it. They have on y to abendon the conservative principles of Daniel Webster, and the relucta tly a opted doc rines of the Baltimore Scott pla form of 1852, and they are ready for the work. It only then remains for the outside free soi', aboli ion, socialistic and infliel factions of the day to hitch on as mercenaries, skirmishers, forugers and camp-tollowers of the whigs, to render the projected holy anti-slavery alliance complete in all its appointments, from

In the abandenment of all the conservative resolutions which have heretofore served to unite the whigs of the North and the South the whigs of Massachusetts, with an emphasis which admits of no armistice, have led the way in their anti-slavery declaration of war. It is substantially as follows-

1. That so long as the Northern whig party remains true, as now, to liberty, constitution and the Union, it has no need to abandon its organization.

2. That the policy of the founders of our government, as evinced in their constitution and ordinances, was averse to slavery and uncompromisingly hostile to its average of the constitution of the constitution and ordinances.

3. That the Nebraska act terminates the romises with slavery.

4. Ne more slave States, no extension of slavery over

5. Vindication of the rights of Northern citizens in Southern States.

6. The repeal or essential modification of the Fugitive Stave law. 7. Encouragement of free emigration to the new Ter-8. As a means to all those ends the overthrow of the

Commenting upon this platform, the Roche ter Democrat, a leading and influential whigh paper of Western New York, says that "to this platform all whig conventions must come back. meaning, of course, all Northen whig conventions; and that "there is no other alternative if the party is to be preserved." The meaning of this is plain enough. It simp'y means that the whig party of the North is so thoroughly dyed in the wool in the anti-Netraska bill and antislavery sentiments that it will be broken to pieces on any other than a thoroughly abelition platform. The decla ation carries with it also the consoling suggestion that in an outand-out anti-slavery war against the South, the Northern whigs will secure such a fusion from all the outside anti-slav ry factions as to ren der the party a'l-power'd in the approaching Northern State e ections, and in the Presiden-

tial campaign of 1856. Hence the Massachusetts whigs hold on to their party organization, fully satisfied that the anti-slavery societies will be content with the adoption of their principles. Hence the Saratoga Convention waved the nomination of a State ticket, awaiting the action of the New York Whig State Convention at Syraquee. Should that convention appoint a satisfactory State ticket upon a satisfactory platform, the second convention of the Saratoga coalition (appointed to come off six days after the whig affair at Syracuse.) will have nothing to do but to ratify the action of the whigs, and fall into line. Eut if the whigs should fail, they are to be coerced into submission.

Will the whigs at Syracuse revolt against the indications around us, no! They will surrender-they will nominate a State ticket, and adopt such resolutions as will be acceptable to the Saratoga coalition. The same agests of Seward, and his grand programme of sectional agitation, sedition and disunion, that ruled the proceedings at Saratoga, will rule the roast at Syracuse, whatever may be the consequences to Seward or to others. The Saratoga Convention was a preliminary whig movement, for the especial benefit of the Van Luren softs of the Buffalo stripe, and other outside ciques and coteries. Having secured them, under the plausible disguise of a new par y, the whole batch are to be turned over to the whigs at Syracuse, with the simple cond tion that the whigs of New York shall fellow in the wake of the whigs of Massachusetts, or of the Saratoga Convention, which is the same thing.

Will the silver grays at Syracuse rebel and ecede if this programme should be adopted? The Rochester Democrat (whig), says that some dry and dead wood will break off under the weight of such strong sentiments; but the tree will still be sound at the core, sturdy in its trunk, and shoot out in vigorous growth When whig administrations endeavored to ignore those sentiments (Mr. Fillmore), and proscribed those who held them, there was no more unity; nothing but defeat and disgrace. And so the New York whigs are resolved to have nothing more to do "with men as exponepts of their principles; but to define their poicy in unmistakeable language." And we expect this language will be spoken in the while platform of the Syracuse Convention.

We have already adverted to the proceeding

of the whigs in other Northern and Northwestern States, as foreshalowing very distinctly their hearty co-operation with the Boston and Saratoga conventions. Enough has been done to justify this inevitable conclusion, that the Northern whig party is henceforth to be the great Northern anti-slavery party; that its novements are to be entirely sectional, and directed to the acquisition of the spoils and the humiliation of the South, through the reinforcements to the anti-slavery whig camp of all the loose and revolutionary materials of the North. The whigs of the South are insultingly and ignominiously cut adrift already. The Massachusetts resolutions, the Saratoga move ment, and various other movements, all over the North, to say nothing of the general tone and drift of the Northern whig press, are quite sufficient and conclusive upon this point. The ominous fact that not a solitary Northern whig in either house of Congress could be found bold enough to vote for the Nebraska bill, was well adapted to open the way for this comprehensive anti-slavery and disunion programme of William H. Seward, his agents and

What, then, are the whigs of the South

they r gropose? All hopes of their regulon with Northern whigs are cut ff for they of the outh are repudiated and o-tracisel, and n common with all parties in that section, they are involved in the Northern whi; declaration of war. Some of the Southern whig journals have been urging an independent organ zution of the Southern whigs as a party to themselves; while others, w thout consu ting the p esent distractions and incongruities of the the dem . cratic party, in a general sense, propose a, fusion with the national democracy.

The Tamps (Florida) Hera'd ur ges th amalgamation of the Southern whige, with "the national democratic party" as a resure of political (and social safety. In the course of

long article upon the subject, it says:

Some of the leading whip press so of the South have suggested a Southern whig con sension, for the purpose of considering and deciding upo a the future course to be pursued by the whigs of the sawn. Well, we have no objection to such a convential but we do object to the organization of a sections? Whig party, for to do this will be to turn our beaks r pon those Northern democrate who have stood by the sonstitution and the south, and saying to them, we do sot appreciate your ficility.

All this is very well; but our Fiorida cotemporary should be a fittle more explicit toward.

porary should be a fittle more explicit touching the "national democratic party." Who are they? The R chmond Enquirer supposes them to be the spoils demecracy, which, North and South, "upon the cenesive power of the public plurder," are clustered around the spoils coalition at Washington. Does the Tampa Herald recommend an a'liance of the Southern whigs with those democratic spoilsmen, or with that party which in New York is familiarly known as the hardshell hunker democracy?

Assuming the Richmond editor to be right in his understanding of the subject, what will the Southern whige gain by the proposed alliance? Nothing-worse than nothing. The administration is pewerless, and is becoming weaker with every succeeding election. It is condemnedit will be abandoned, even by the spoilsmen, when its spoils are exhausted. No, there is no safety with the demoralized democratic party of the administration. The only way of safety to the South and to the Union is through a new national, Union and constitutional party, regardless of the administration, the speils democracy, and all the old swindling broken down party platforms of the last twenty years. Let the Southern whigs move in this direction, and they will soon find efficient allies in the North. Otherwise, they will ere long be adrift upon the waves, and out of sight of land. The great battle to be fought is for the Union and the constitution.

The Health of Our City-Philadelphia Turn-ing a Penny by the Choiere-Eraggerated Reports Throughout the Country.

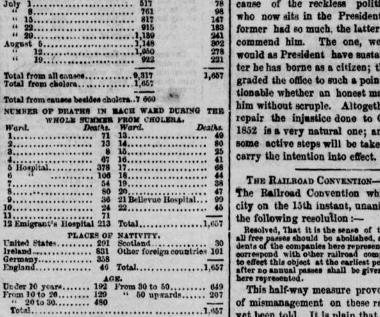
Just at this time, beyond the limits of the city, North, East, South and West, the report of the cholera in New York are such as to lead thousands to believe that this metropolis is one vast sink of pollution and death, the very air of which is mortal to any one who has the temerity to venture within its range. These false or greatly exaggerated rumors are espe cially circulated in the South and Southwest the great trading districts of the Union with New York, and upon whose custom thousands and even millions of capital in this great city is depending. Were these stories true how ever much the commercial interest of this place might be affected by them, we should be quick in giving them corroboration, and warning every purchaser to keep beyond our reach. But when, upon the other hand, they are entirely false, and so absurdly exaggerated that they car ry with them the evidence of being born of malice and ill-will in cities which vainly set themselves up as our rivals, we shall be equally as quick in giving a refutal to the fabrications. We speak plainly, for we intend that we shall be understood. Philadelphia and Baltimore during the present season have been assiduously at work in spreading the falsehoods to which we have alluded, and of which we complain. The effect of these stories is now being felt in mercantile circles. There are single houses in this city whose trade has been diminished to the extent of one or two hundred thousand dellars already this season, as the result of the groundless fee entertained by Southern traders; and all commercial relations have been more or less affect ed by a general depression of business. At the door of Philadelphia we particularly lay the charge of being the main author of all this That city, and the State to which she belongs, have always made themselves antagonistic to New York interests. This is reasonable enough, where the opposition wars in reasonable way. Cherity begins home; and it is the duty of every State to look to her own interests first. But with Pennsyl vania and Philadelphia, it would seem they opposed New York not so much to benefit themselves as they do to injure the commercial interests of this city, regardless of themselves or even to their own injury. Their State Le gislature apparently convenes more to legislate against this metropolis than for the benefit of their various constituencies. As an instance of their illiberality we need refer only to one law they have, making it an act punished by fine and imprisonment for a New York merchant, through his agent, to sell goods in Philadelphia by sample. We have here no retaliating law. Philadelphia merchants every day send their agents here with their sample card who sell to us thousands of dollars worth daily: but the moment a New York agent displays sample card of his stock, and transacts a sale in Philadelphia, he is a transgressor of their laws, and fine and imprisonment await him This law is on a par with another one that was. and we believe is yet, on the Pennsylvania statute books, which is only one among many of the kind, making it a crime subjecting the offender to punishment, to tender in payment within the State a bank note under \$5 upon any bank out of the State.

But to the cholera. Philadelphia merchants we understand, have sent circulars all over the South, Southwest and West, to all tralers in those sections of the Union whose names could be ascertained, in which the horrors of the cholera in New York are dilated upon with much pathos, and the healthy condition of Philadelphia made a prominent point. These circulars invariably wind up with : "And feeling assured that you cannot deem it prudent to visit New York this season, while the cholera is making such fearful ravages in that city, we hope to see you in Philadelphia, where we can supply you with the best of fabrics lowest prices great assortment," &c., &c. This closing sentence is "the cream of the joke;" and what is astoni thousands into whose hands these missives fall are simple enough to believe them. Some of our principal New York houses have been flooded during the past month with letters from old and regular customers, say ing "You need not look for me in New York this season, on account of the awful mortality by the cholera. I shall not dare to visit your city during the prevalence of this to do? What are they doing? Or what do fearful malady, but shall lay in my fall stock

from Philadelphia." Every year, whenever the busy seasons commence, our neighbors p in the babit of circula ing the belief, as far as possible, that New York is a charnel nonse, and the sligt dest appearance of any disease is inmedi stely magnified, if it can be, into a devecta' mg epidemic. The appearance of the shelers this summer has been a windfall to our would-be rivals, but whose means of success give little hope of victory, calumny and falsehood being too poor a peg upon which to hang the commercial claims of a city.

That all parties interested in the matter may know how much truth there is in the reports of the cholera in this city, which have been circulated throughout the land, we have been at much trouble to compile the following tables from the decements in the City Inspector's office, whose province it is to record all the deaths in the metropolis. These tables show the full scope of the disease, and any one from an examination of them can see its rise and fall, the class it affects, the districts it hangs to, and decide for himself whether it is to be feared or not :-

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATES EACH WEEK DURING THE CHOLERA SEASON, UP TO SATURDAY, AUGUST 19TH INST.



The above statistics show that the cholera has been at no time, even at its highest, a disease to be feared by any who live with a proper regard for to the laws that govern health. At the close of the month in May last the first case was reported, and it went on increasing slowly till the 5th of August, when it took a turn the other way, and now is going down as rapidly as it went up in numbers. From other causes the total number of deaths have been the usual

ratio of our population. We come to the second table, which gives us the deaths in each ward. Four wards it will be seen, have hospitals, which make their number comparatively large. From the other wards it is shown what districts are infected, and we find that to those in which foreigners congregate, living in filth and dirt, the disease has been confined. In the First ward there is a large population of emigrants, and there the deaths have been seventy-one In the Second and Third, directly adjoining but containing a cleanly, respectable native po pulation, the numbers are only thirteeen and eight. In the Eleventh ward there is again a large foreign population, and the deaths are seventy-one: but in the Tenth and Fifteenth. only a third of that number of deaths, although these wards contain a population of about 25,000 each. This difference arises from the social condition of the inhabitants of the respective wards. In the one they live crowded together like pigs in a pen, and about as filthy, inviting any disease as well as cholera, and in the other they live respectably and cleanly, and suffer from the cholera a mortality of twenty-five (twenty foreigners and five natives) to 25,000 population, in thirteen weeks time. The death of one in a thousand in about three months, or a mortality of four to a thousand in a year ! Verily, the cholera is much to be feared.

In the next table we have the nativity, and we find again that only about one-sixth of all the deaths are native-born citizens. The other five-sixths are of foreign birth, landing here in most cases with disease contracted on shipboard, and liable to drop off at any moment It must be remembered that there is an emigration to this port of about 200,000 per annum. These poor emigrants arrive here in most cases in a starving, ragged; fifthy condition. Add to this annual emigration several hundred thousands of residents of foreign birth, and we have a sum total which has a mortality

of 1,366 in thirteen weeks. From the above tables, then, we learn that the cholera-what little there is of it-is confined almost entirely to the filthy, the reckless and the previously diseased, with asmortality hardly worth recording among the native po pulation or among those who live with a proper regard to decency. In the last three months 291 have died in this city, of an American population of something over 500,000, being a ratio of one to 1,700 souls. But what most particularly interests the class for which we write are the deaths among visiters to the city in our botels. Upon strict inquiry we have heard of only one case of cholera in them among our transient population.

This is the summing up of what our Phila delphia friends call "fearful ravages." Having given the facts in the case, we leave it to the public whether it is dangerous to visit New York at present, or whether it is best to obtain their fall stock from Philadelphia, and by her merchants be mulcted of the profits of second seller.

A COMPLIMENT TO THE PRESS .- It has often been noticed that while no public dinner could go off here without a toast of "the Press. drunk with all the honors, and replied to in an exhilirating speech by some enthusiastic member of the fourth estate, our transatlantic cousins never pay a similar homage to their journals. Hence it has been argued that the press is either valued too highly here, or too low there. The last news from the East shows that the only difference between the British and ourselves is in the manner of paying compliments. The Commander-in-chief has just issued orders that commissariat rations shall be issued to the correspondent of the London Times, and forage to his horse. We drink toasts to our ournals: the British give beef and bread, beer and oats to theirs. We don't know on the whole whether their plan d es not indicate a higher regard for the well-being of the fourth estate

GENERAL SCOTT IN THE FIELD POR THE PRE-STORNCY.-The rumor that General Scott is again to be brought forward in conjunction with Bell of Tennessee as candidates at the coming Presidential election gains ground and deserved attention. With General Scott's merits and demerits the American public have long been familiar. Nothing could now be said that would improve or extend their knowledge of his character or appreciation of his abilities. The only change time has wrought in him since he came before the people as a candidate for the highest office in their gift has been an increase of wisdom from the teach ings of misfortune. In other respects, Winfield Scott is still what he was-the hero of our army, and one of the noblest of our veterans. We express no opinion as to his qualification for the office of President; but looking back on the past, and reflecting upon the immense majority of citizens who opposed him and supported Mr. Pierce in 1852, remembering likewise what bright hopes were aroused by the promises of the latter, and how ungratefully the services of the former were forgotten, we can well understand how thousands among us should seek to repair the wrong inflicted upon Scott by offering him now the rank he sought two years ago. It does seem utterly incom prehensible that we should all have turned our backs on the gallant old soldier to espouse the cause of the reckless political adventurer who now sits in the Presidential chair. The former had so much, the latter so little to recommend him. The one, we may be sure, would as President have sustained the character he has borne as a citizen; the other has degraded the office to such a point that it is questionable whether an honest man could succeed him without scruple. Altogether the desire to repair the injustice done to General Scott in 1852 is a very natural one; and we dare say some active steps will be taken before long to

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION-FREE PASSES. The Railroad Convention which met in this city on the 15th instant, unanimously adopted the following resolution :-

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that all free passes should be abolished, and that the presidents of the companies here represented be requested to correspond with other railroad companies, with a view to effect this object at the earliest period; and that hereafter no annual passes shall be given by the companies here represented. This half-way measure proves that the story

of mismanagement on these railroads has not yet been told. It is plain that the members of the convention desired to cut off the free passes, and do away with the odious "deadhead" system altogether; but they do not dare to take such a step at present. They fear that the large number of editors, freight forwarders, runners, express conductors and others, whose pens and mouths have been stopped by courtesies, so called, will tell the truth when their free passes are discontinued. We have always opposed the system of free passes, for various reasons. In the first place, the giving of a free pass to an editor, reporter, or anybody else, is a robbery of the shareholders—taking a great deal of money out of their pockets every year. The reason is equally good with regard to presidents and directors of other railroads. Dry goods merchants are not in the habit of presenting others in the trade with specimens of their goods, neither do grocers send chests of tea or boxes of sugar to editors, or to their neighbors who happen to be in the same business that they pursue. Why, then, should railway shareholders be obliged to submit to such a tax? In the case of journalists the public frequently suffer. The worst lines are the most liberal with their favors, and many persons connected with small city and country papers are willing to wink at mismanagement and extortion for the petty consideration of a free pass. In this manner many travellers are deceived, when if no outside influences were brought to bear on the press, the faults in the management called liberal corporation might be exposed. At any rate, we should have no more puffs for commodious seats, ice-water in the cars, gentlemanly conductors, able firemen, vigorous trakemen, magnificent steamboat captains, or gentlemanly clerks, things which should be matters of course.

We trust that such a system will be introduced in all public conveyances that some needed reforms may be adopted. Then there will be no necessity for any increase in the rates of fare or freight, and directors may sleep quietly after decapitating all the dead-heads, and cutting off all the free passes.

AFFAIRS OF DENMARE-PROSPECT OF ANOTHER COPENHAGEN.—The memory of the unjustifiable destruction of the Danish fleet by Lord Nelson at Copenhagen rankles still in the Danish mind. and matters in that kingdom are taking a rather serious turn. The refusal of the Danes to supply Sir Charles Napier with pilots will be recollected by every one: the King now positively refuses to allow any portion of the allied fleet to winter in his harbors. By way of strengthening himself, he has abolished the House of Representatives, in which the Western Powers had many friends, and has chalked out a quiet little constitution for the monarchy somewhat on Louis Napoleon's plan. The people seem quiet under the change, no doubt awaiting the advent of scenes which can hardly be far distant. Englishmen defend the battle of Copenhagen on the ground that if Nelson had not destroyed the Danish fleet, Napoleon would have seized and used it for his purposes; the same reasoning would justify similar tactics at present, as the danger of Nicholas establishing himself at Denmark is quite as great as the danger of Napoleon taking the old fleet. We think it by no means unlikely that the presen domestic crisis in Denmark may be used by the allied Admirals as a pretext for interference in the affairs of the kingdem.

A CLOSE SHAVE FOR GIPPINGS .- The Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer publishes the following despatch from the Free Soil Congressional Convention for the district of which Joshua R. Giddings has been for so many years the free soil and abolition representative :-

Giddings nominated on the fifth ballet by two majority. The last vote stood as follows:—

So they are getting tired of Giddings. But the nomination having been made, it is supposed that the whigs, having no candidate their own, will aid in his election. In fact, they must do it. It is the first bill they are required to pay for their reunion with the free soil party in Ohlo-the first lesson of the new whig anti-slavery coalition in that State. We commend it to the reflections of Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and other Southern gentlemen aspiring for the whig vote of Ohio for the

THE UBIO DEMOCRACY AND THE E NOTBINGE-A DREADFUL SPECTACLE.-Th port which we publish to-day, of the proc ings of the Carthage Democratic Convenfor the county which includes the popu-city of Cincinnati, will be read with great terest, much pain, and considerable appre and softsbells-in the city and State of York. That Carthage convention was fully to Tammany Hall in its darkest eclipses. attempt to follow the example of Old Tamp in reading the mysterious Know Nothings of the democratic soft shell church, was signal for the trouble which followed. A mendous excitement was instantly kind which led to hard words, hard swearing an scene of miscellaneous fighting which broke the convention in a row. They met with harmony, and suddenly dissolved withou ticket and without a platform. George E. Pu the new democratic Senator for Ohio, was the dead against the Know Nothings; but "noise and confusion" were too much for h It was a dreadful spectacle—a disgraceful hibition of the democratic harmony and mocratic profanity and violence. If the ministration cannot manage its affairs w better discipline and in better taste among Buckeyes, it had better abandon the field once. Such scenes as those at Carthage positively shocking in a Christian country. peace with all the world except Greytown. s painful to record them, but we must publ he news.

THE STEAMSHIP EMPIRE CITY, with the mails for Cali

is, sailed yesterday afternoon for Aspinwall, wit

morning, at 8 o'clock, the steamer Magnolla, of ab 1,500 tons burthen. She is intended for C. Vanderbi Independent Line to California.

lifeo tons burthen. She is intended for C. Vanderb Independent Line to California.

HUMAN BODIES FOUND AT "EA —Captain Hlockgethe the ship Hindoo, which arrived at this port a few since from Breemen, net with quite an incident on passage over. When forty days at sea, the weather b clear, an open boat was descried in the distance, with twas supposed, no one in it. The captain immedia bore down upon it, when, or examination, it was fo to contain four human skeletons, the flesh haying it stripped entirely from the bones. The boat was swith water, but, being of a light structure, had coned to doat for perhaps mooths upon the waves, the boat were a large number of fish. A few resms of clothing were found in the frail bark, but so m torn as to preclude the possibility of telling whe they belonged to seemen or passengers. There can no doubt that the bodies were those of some of many unfortunates who were wrecked in some one of missing vessels. Caprain Klockgether still retains boat. It can be seen on board his ship, at Chaso's will his port, were decently interred.—Baltimore Cligangust 21.

Police Int-lligence. SERIOUS AFFRAY AMONG THE NEGROES OF THOM

On Saturday night about 1134 o'clock, a quar took place at the house 41 Thomas street, betwee parcel of negroes, emanating from a dog fight that to place there, and the respective merits of each dog. I brawl ended in a regular knife fight, in which John Wh

place there, and the respective merits of each dog. I brawl ended in a regular knife fight, in which John Wh was stabbyd in the hip, and Charles Atherton in the ne by a man named Francis Ree. Immediately after occurence took place, the Fifth ward police arrived it escene of the disturbance and arrested Ree. Who v looked up in the Tembs to a wait an examination. Char Atherton was injured as beigt that it was thought cassays to convey him to the hospital.

Examination of Frederick W. Kerner.—The examination of Frederick W. Kerner, charged with having awind several segar and liquor mercuants out of various and money, took place y stready morning at the Tombefore Judge Clarke. Six persons made affidavits, coplaining that the prisoner had bought articles at theores, and had then given in payment for the san worthless checks on different city banks. The check to the number of nearly twenty, were examined, a were found to have been nearly every one of them sight under the different name from that of the prisoner, though there is no doubt he was the person who utter them all, as he is identified by seven or eight individual to each and all of whom he gave a different name.

Grand Larceny.—Yesterday officer Bedell arrested young man named Pedro Cartello, charged with stealing alout \$400. It acpears that the officer, seeing the prisoner in the jewelry store of S. Moulton, 46 Chathe street, suspected he was not there for a go purpose, and going in searched him. He four under his arm a piece of silk vesting, and, taking hold his wide awake hat, thought it was a little heavier the the article usually is, which caused him to examine in the jewelry store of S. Moulton, 46 Chathe street, suspected he was not there for a go purpose, and going in searched him. He four under his arm a piece of silk vesting, and taking hold his wide awake hat, thought it was a little heavier the the article usually is, which caused him to examine in the prisoner of the establisment, who had no idea he was insuch loose contact with such an advoit t

Rolling a Foreigner.—Two black women, Hamilton and Anne Peule, were arrested officer Slater, of the Fifth ward, on a charge German, named Papier Knoblel, of \$200 in ge ooin, and a watch and chain valued at \$40. It appears that Knoldel was induced to enter a vile den of prostitution in Anthony street, near church, when, after robbin him of all he possessed except the clothing on his back they ejected him from the premises. The complainant however, came across officer Slater, who, on searchin the premises, frunct these girls here, and a colored mato whom a portion of the money was give by E iza Hamilton, which he immediately handed over to the officer. Both of the girls were identified by the complainant as the two who robbed him. About one hal of the money was recovered, the other half being nodout in the hands of another woman who escaped, but will probably be soon arrested. Justice Clarke, before whom the women were brought, committed them for Supplement of Larceny.—Two

whom the women were brought, committed them for further examination.

Surpicion of Larceny.—Two men, named Thos. Hickey and Thos. Gilligan, were abserved y-sterday by office. Files at the corner of Frankin street and West Broadway with a bundle of very fine docakin cloth in their possession, and suspecting them to be thieven he arrested them. On searching the logings of Gilligan, a lot of fine silk handwerchiefs was found, which are guppased to have been stolen also. In the room of Hickey, 26 William street, twenty handwerchiefs of the same pattern and texture were sho discovered. The goods were of the very finest material, and no doubt each handkerchief was worth \$2.50. No owners have yet been found for these goods. Both prisoners were committed for examination.

Grand Larceny — A woman, named Frances Moral, was

Any Person or Persons who Witnessed the suicide, or noticed the person who lesped from the stemer Hunchback, from Staten Island, on Saturday afterneon, the 19th inst, are requested to leave their names and address at this office.

Anson's Dagmerrectypes, Large Size, for fifty cents, colored, and in a case, and twice the size that is taken elsewhere, for Six cents, and squal in size and quality to those that cost \$2 at other places. ANSON, 189 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Large 50 cent Daguerreotypes.—If you wish a clear, beautiful picture, go to HUTCHINGS, 300 Breadway, and procure one of his large size daguerreotypes for fifty cents, including a handsome case lined with velvet. All acknowledge them to be unequalled in quality and price.

Reese & Co., the original head and i of the twenty-five cent dequerrootype business in A ca, exists only at 259 Broadway, taking pictures e people by Holmes's patent double camera, two at and six hundred delly. Tyler, of Boston, takes patent for five years.

Genin will lessee his Fall Style men's hats on Friday, 25th instant: Genia way, opposite St. Paul's.

Plance, Melodcons and Music.
Waters, 383 Broadway, is now offering at a later from factory prices, for cash, an immense as elegant and modern improved planofortes and from the most celebrated Boston and New 1 facturers. Each instrument warranted.

planes at great bargalus. Prices from and music merchandise of all kinds. on the most liberal terms. Bargains—Ulothing alightly sek frock and dress coats, cost \$16. saimere and doeskin parts, cost \$6, for anadin and valentia vosts, cost \$6, stats and pants, \$1 each. GEO. LEVIE,

Green's Celebrated Furnishing Store teation is invited to the superior articles in the man's furnishing department of Green's shirt ement, No. 1 Astor House. The stocks include variety of under shirts, shirts, drawers, De tites, cravats, dressing gowns, gloves, half hos stude and sleeve buttons, nounted and otherwise stude and sleeve buttons, nounted and otherwise stude and sleeve buttons, nounted and otherwise students.